ZAMBIA

London OBSERVER: Kaunda May Invite Cuban Troops to Zambia E 10 1/B3
[7 May]
Foreign Minister Condemns S. African Raid in Angola E 11 1/B4

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ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU, BREZHNEV EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON DECLARATION ANNIVERSARY

LD061539Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 6 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], today sent a message to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warmly congratulating him on the first anniversary today of the signing of the declaration of the principles governing Ethiopian-Soviet relations. In a telegram to Comrade Brezhnev, Comrade Colonel Mengistu extended his warmest congratulations, on behalf of the people and the PMAC of socialist Ethiopia and on his own behalf, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the declaration of principles governing Ethiopian-Soviet relations.

The comrade chairman declared in his message that events that have taken place since the signing of this historic document have clearly demonstrated the total commitment of our two countries to the cause of peace, freedom and socialism, as well as to the expansion of cooperation between them in all fields. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu expressed particular appreciation and gratitude for the disinterested and internationalist assistance and support rendered by the government, the people and the Communist Party of the USSR to the Ethiopian people in their bitter struggle against the conspiracies of international imperialism, as well as those of reactionary Arab regimes, internal counterrevolutionaries and in defense of their revolution and territorial integrity following Somalia's aggression.

The PMAC chairman also expressed confidence that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation that so happily exist between Ethiopia and the USSR will further develop and flourish for the benefit of our two peoples.

Meanwhile, the Soviet leader, Comrade Brezhnev, said in a message to Comrade Colonel Mengistu on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the declaration of the foundation of friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia he sent to the comrade chairman and to the whole Ethiopian people the heartfelt greetings and good wishes. The general secretary of the CPSU said in the message that successful development of the all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, in accordance with the principles of this declaration, their growing solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, correspond to the fundamental interest of the two countries and their peoples and to the interest of peace and international security.

Comrade Brezhnev concluded that friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia will be further strengthened and broadened.

ALL-ETHIOPIAN PEASANTS ASSOCIATION ADOPTS CONSTITUTION

LD052008Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 5 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The first national congress of the All-Ethiopian Peasants Association [AEPA] has adopted a 19-point constitution following 10 days of democratically conducted deliberations which also saw the birth of the association. The historic document, which was unanimously approved by more than 500 representatives of peasants associations from all over the country, will be the framework for the full implementation of the proclamation providing for the establishment of the AEPA, the 10-point guideline for insuring that the broad masses of the people fully participate in and enjoy the fruits of the program of the national democratic revolution.

The constitution also underlines the importance of forging closer alliance between workers and peasants with a view to freeing the people from the fetters of feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism. It places special emphasis on priority areas of preoccupation and self-help. Subcommittees have been formed to oversee socioeconomic and political activities.

The AEPA constitution says that steps should be taken to organize, politicize and arm peasant defense squads with a view to preparing them for any and all revolutionary operations which they may be called upon to undertake by the nation. Peasants associations are also called upon to cooperate with government agencies and other legally established institutions to exploit the sources of socioeconomic development in the country.

Meanwhile, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union of the Soviet Union has sent a message to the All-Ethiopian Peasants Association congratulating the latter on its successful establishment. The message, sent on behalf of the movement of Soviet rural workers, conveyed fraternal greetings to the national congress of the representatives of peasants associations from the 14 administrative regions of the country.

The message wished the congress and the association great success in building modern and efficient agriculture, widening cooperative movements, carrying out revolutionary achievements in Ethiopia's rural areas, and expressed confidence that a pact of friendship and cooperation would be established between the two organizations for the benefit of the people and all workers of Ethiopia and the USSR.

SOMALIA

WSLF REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN OGADEN

NC061007Y Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 6 May 78 NC

[Text] Mogadiscio, May 6 (AFP)--The Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF), fighting for the independence of the Ogaden region, said today its forces had killed more than 140 Ethiopian and Cuban soldiers in recent operations against "the occupation troops".

A report in the guerrilla daily bulletin DANAB said the enemy troops were killed in two separate actions--one on the road between the towns of Fiq and Sagag and another between Jeera and Heragel near Harar.

It also said that the WSLF "freedom fighters" destroyed 11 enemy military vehicles in the two engagements, the location of which it did not specify.

UGANDA

AMIN SETS UP MINISTRY OF AVIATION, COMMUNICATIONS

LD042156Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Life President Idi Amin has announced the creation of a new Ministry of Aviation and Communications. Mr Paul Etiang, who has hitherto been minister of transport, communications and works, will now be minister of transport and works. A new minister for aviation and communications will be appointed later. The life president made the announcement when addressing senior officials of the Uganda Airlines at his office at Entebbe airport. The meeting was held to iron out any outstanding misunderstandings within the Uganda Airlines.

CONGO

COMMENTATOR VIEWS YHOMBI-OPANGO'S OVERSEAS TOUR

LD072248Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1215 GMT 7 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Yhombi-Opango, president of the Party Military Committee [PMC], president of the republic, head of state and president of the council of ministers, left for Cuba at 0910 today on the first stage of his long journey, which will take him to Guinea, Benin and the DPRK. Comrade (Enongo Ebanza) examines the philosophy of this journey: [begin recording]

After a year at the helm of the revolution, the PMC has spared no effort to reaffirm the accuracy of the open policy of the party. Comrade Joachim Yhombi-Opango, PMC president and president of the republic, has fulfilled our desire by visiting friendly countries, and has reaffirmed the consistency of our just principles regarding the liberation problem. The confident militants and the popular masses must understand that in the political as well as in the economic plan, cooperation and, most of all, the strengthening of ties with revolutionary countries are indispensable. Our revolution must enrich itself with the experience of other revolutions, just as the latter have the right to expect something from the Congolese experience.

In the economic plan, Congo cannot stand on its own, complacent in its national self-sufficiency. We must also give and take on highly important issues, on which the future of the fatherland depends. These cannot be discussed and settled simply by the game of exchanging messages. There is a need to go, to see, discuss and decide.

Comrade Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the PMC and president of the republic, himself defined the importance of cooperation on 6 April, and we quote him: The problems concerning foreign relations are problems of capital importance, and in view of this, after the recent events, it is important that [word indistinct] of our country's (?image) abroad must be safeguarded. The visits we have made, the missions which have been sent and the different delegations which have arrived in our country, have given us proof that our diplomacy is on a sound footing and that the openness which we have created is a good thing, because it is necessary for the Congolese personality to exist, it is necessary for the Congolese nation to be known not only through a series of speeches, but essentially through action. We undertook this action not only by visiting the countries which we had to visit, not only by sending delegations to certain friendly countries, but also by showing that cooperation for us constituted a key field and that by cooperation we meant the realm in which we were not only able to take, but also to give.

In the course of 1977 we carried out an important act, about which we want to talk at length, by signing a document on general policy with the GDR. This action demonstrates that our country's foreign policy is one of peace and socialism.

The presidential visit is much more than simply a tourist trip. There is no better interpreter for the Congolese people in matters of cooperation than the head of the revolution.

The Congolese revolution, one of the main targets of imperialism in past months, needs to be better known, propagated and activated. Evil forces, international reaction, continue to harass the Congo, to slander and discredit its institutions. The progressive forces, the socialist countries and the struggling countries, should once again hear our voice. They must once again learn that our revolution is essentially a proletarian one and that, whatever the cost, we are in solidarity with them for the victory of socialism in the world. [end recording]

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS 600 DEAD IN S. AFRICAN RAID

NC061209Y Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 6 May 78 NC

[Text] Luanda, Angola, May 6 (AFP)--South African troops killed more than 600 people in their raid on Thursday on Namibian refugee camps in Angola, the Defense Ministry here announced today.

South Africa said earlier its troops raided a South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) military base where there were no refugees.

The Angolan defense minister, Iko Carreira, said today that 500 South African paratroops took part in the raid, backed up by Mirage fighter planes, C-130 cargo craft, Puma helicopters and twin-engined Canberra planes.

Further Details on Casualties

LD061936Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Today we have established contact with Angola. In cooperation with Radio Nacional de Angola we present an (?excerpt) from a statement made by Angolan Defense Minister Henrique Teles Carreira this afternoon:

[Begin recording] What were the consequences of this [word indistinct], this major aggression by the South African troops? [Words indistinct] you can see here [word indistinct] Puma helicopter, transport aircraft, paratroopers. The consquences were as follows:

In Cassinga, the victims of Cassinga at this moment (?comprise) the following: Namibia refugees, most of them women, children and old people: about 500 killed--500--and 264 wounded, of whom 140 were seriously wounded. The village was completely destroyed. Because there are so many wounded Namibians, they are being evacuated to hospitals throughout our republic.

Our losses were 16 soldiers dead and 74 wounded.

In Cassinga, the enemy also suffered losses, (?heavy losses). (?Four helicopters evacuated) the enemy wounded and dead. One of the Mirage aircraft [words indistinct].

In the triangle comprising (Dondondola), (Chetequela) and (Comarque), about 100 Namibian dead have already been (?recovered) together with (?60) wounded. These are the losses we have confirmed. Our forces are currently advancing toward the area of this (?triangle). [end recording]

Foreign Minister Threatens Retaliation

AU062104Y Rome ANSA in English 2000 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] Rome, May 6 (ANSA)--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge warned here today that Angola could "choose the battlefield" outside its own frontiers in reaction to continued South African attacks on its territory. Addressing a press conference, he said that the most recent South African attack had left at least 600 dead.

Angola is tired of being attacked, he said in a stiff warning to the "fascist and racist government of South Africa".

Recalling that Angola had in the past suffered a two-pronged aggression from South Africa and Zaire, Teixeira also criticised "a certain imperialist press" for "fooling" world opinion on the situation in southern Africa. He then called on the countries "which helped us in the struggle for independence" for moves so that all international organisations adopt economic and political sanctions against Pretoria.

Answering journalists' questions, Teixeira voiced unconditional support for the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), the Namibia liberation movement.

On Italo-Angolan relations, he said they were "very good". But he made it clear that since Angola had opted for socialism, it would give preferential treatment to its relations with socialist countries.

JORNAL DE ANGOLA Editorial

LD051828Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] We will now read the editorial from today's edition of JORNAL DE ANGOLA, entitled "Vorster's Aggression."

We all know about the way some people evade joining the Peoples Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and the countless tricks they use to (?abdicate) their duty to the country's defense. These stern and bitter words were spoken by Comrade President Agostinho Neto at the May Day rally. He was referring to the behavior of the Angolan petite bourgeoisie and the need to step up the political and ideological education of our people, particularly our youth.

The importance of this question should be understood by all, but most people lack sufficient political awareness to understand it.

We are a free and sovereign country constantly attacked and threatened by imperialism. We are a country deeply hated by the oligarchies of apartheid and internal, African reaction in the service of its bosses in Paris, London, Bonn and Washington.

This means that the consolidation of our freedom and our existence as a nation are directly linked with our defense capacity, with our organization, with national cohesion and unity, and, especially, with the direct participation of all Angolans in the priority duty of defending our borders.

It would be useless to seek explanations, and misleading to find excuses, for such evasion of this basic and paramount duty--the defense of the fatherland. Many comrades fell during the hard and glorious days before the proclamation of national independence. Today they are (?great pages) of freedom. They fell in the fight to give life to all the people of Angola. [Words indistinct] to fail in their duty and be fairly and calmly judged.

At a time when the enemy's attacks against our young independence became more serious and criminal, internationalist solidarity helped us, at our request, to rebuff the invasion and to consolidate our national dignity, built on the heroism of 14 years of struggle.

We cannot rest indefinitely, however, on the memory of our heroes and on the warmth of internationalist solidarity. We are a (?fortifying) example of our continent: the illuminating child of the proletarian October Revolution. We ourselves, standing on our own feet, must at all times show those who are still oppressed the example of what we ourselves received [word indistinct].

Therefore, in the [word indistinct] agony of Vorster's fierce colonialism in Namibia, we must be ready to prevent not only its recolonization, but also the attempt to decapitate the [word indistinct] forces which guarantee its freedom.

The attack on the refugee base, in which women, old men and children inside our fatherland were wounded by Vorster's racist, criminal and mercenary troops, is proof of his despair and is also a declared attack on the People's Republic of Angola. Therefore, the problem immediately assumes different proportions and a different aspect. It is a matter which demands that the United Nations shoulder its responsibilities regarding the situation, which was created by its own inaction. It also obliges us to radically rethink the problem of our national priorities.

Just as it was yesterday, so today is defense the key priority, and it will long remain so. This means that all the available means at our disposal (?will be) given up to crushing aggression, so as not to allow [words indistinct]. Defense is a matter which unites various forces in expressing the will of the people and party. The whole nation is united in the patriotic duty of guaranteeing peace.

The attack on the Namibian refugees is above all an attack on our dignity, on our sovereignty, on the republic and people of Angola.

For the defense of the fatherland: the struggle continues, victory is certain.

Aid to Namibia To Increase

LD070422Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 6 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The People's Republic of Angola has pledged that it will continue to support and increase its aid and solidarity of the Namibian people against the racist South Africa. A statement issued by the Angolan Embassy in Dar es Salaam today said South Africa's new aggression against Angola was an endeavor to impede the support of the Namibian people. On their part, the statement said, it was necessary to agitate in terms of all countries and organizations to attack this odious and new aggression, demanding the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and Namibia.

The statement further disclosed that South African troops were today advancing from Namibia towards Angola. It called for the application of sanctions against South Africa as decided by the UN General Assembly meeting.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONDITIONS FOR CUBAN WITHDRAWAL

LD061517Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Iko Carreira, minister of defense, has stated in an interview with the Mexican magazine (?TIEMPO) that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angolan territory is conditional on the (?balance) of forces between Angola and its enemies. Comrade Iko Carreira said the Angolan army's capacities are sufficient for internal needs, but in case of new external attacks the country would require internationalist support like that given by Cuba in 1975.

The Angolan defense minister also said that the African Continent (?is) under the threat of nuclear war because South Africa (?is) building an atomic bomb and [words indistinct] built a missile base.

Comrade Iko Carreira also said that the existence of a free Ethiopia is an important factor in strengthening the Angolan republic's position in southern Africa.

RHODESIA

COMINISTER CRITICIZES UK DEBATE ON RHODESIA

PA051839Y Paris AFP in English 1831 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, May 5 (AFP)--British and American attempts to revive their joint proposals on Rhodesia [words indistinct] "distraction," the co-minister for foreign affairs, Peter van der Byl, said here today.

Mr van der Byl was commenting on yesterday's House of Commons debate in London.

Describing the Anglo-American proposals as "moribund," the Rhodesian minister said that "such distractions were clearly timed to divert the attention of the House of Commons and Western public opinion at large" from the "inescapable need to choose" between supporting the internal settlement agreement or a "violent solution" under the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

Mr van der Byl said there were "important discrepancies" between statements by David Owen, the British foreign secretary, in the Commons yesterday and what he said during his visit to Salisbury with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on April 18.

The Rhodesian minister emphasised that "not too much reliance should therefore be placed on any alleged [word indistinct] in the policy of the Labour government." "In particular," he said, "the amazing contention that to assist the transitional government by lifting sanctions, according recognition, etc, would be 'counter-productive' and a 'betrayal of the people of Rhodesia' is so obviously a travesty of truth, common sense and morality, that the perpetrators should not [words indistinct]."

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER APPEALS TO WEST ON S.-W. AFRICA PROPOSALS

LD051746Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says South Africa remains willing and prepared to accept the proposals for peaceful settlement in South-West Africa. Interviewed in Pretoria against the background of the South African raid into Angola yesterday, the minister, however, added that at the same time South Africa insisted that terrorists should stop their violence. Mr Botha said it had to be emphasized that not only had the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, continued its program of terror after South Africa had accepted the proposals of the Western powers, but that it had increased its acts of violence over a wide front during recent days. SWAPO's reply to South Africa's acceptance was to commit more violence.

Mr Botha said he once again appealed to the Western powers to pilot their proposals through the Security Council without delay. The leaders of South-West Africa were not prepared to wait much longer.

Comments on UN Censure

LD062256Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] The Security Council of the United Nations has unanimously condemned the South African military incursion into Angola. The United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada have joined the nonalined and communist states in support of the censure. The resolution also places South Africa on notice that a repetition of the armed attack will require the Security Council to consider the adoption of punitive measures.

The Angolan ambassador, Mr de Figueiredo, told the Security Council that South African troops were still in Angola. He also said more than 500 refugees from South-West Africa were killed in the South African attack.

The South African representative at the United Nations, Mr Eksteen, has handed a letter to the secretary general, Dr Waldheim, in which South Africa's action in Angola is explained. The letter says South Africa's limited action in Angola has been completed and all South African soldiers have been withdrawn. Mr Eksteen requested Dr Waldheim to have the letter circulated as an official document in the Security Council.

Referring to the Security Council's resolution, the South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, has told Radio RSA the decision to condemn South Africa was a reflection on the integrity of the organization. Mr Botha said South Africa did not launch an attack against Angola but against terrorists who murdered and intimidated innocent people. Mr Botha said South Africa accepted the Western proposals for a peaceful settlement, whereas SWAPO was delaying the implementation of the proposals and was apparently demanding the right to murder innocent people. The foreign minister said if Western powers expected South Africa to stand by idly while terrorists were allowed free rein to kill and abduct, they would act contrary to their own proposals.

GOVERNMENT DECLARES RAID INTO ANGOLA SUCCESSFUL

PA0614247 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 6 May 78 PA

[Text] Pretoria, May 5 (AFP)--South Africa today declared its raid on SWAPO nationalist bases in southern Angola a success and claimed to have inflicted high losses on terrorist forces, as well as capturing documents proving the targets were armed camps.

Documents shown to the press carried the letter heading of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) nationalist movement and were signed by Commander of the Armed Forces Dimo Amambo at "Cassinga-(H.Q.)." South African officials said the attack lasted 12 hours and resulted in the destruction of part of a SWAPO headquarters codenamed Moscow and several other nationalist bases inside Angola along the frontier with Namibia.

Informed sources said Moscow referred to the abandoned mining town of Cassinga, 250 kms (160 miles) north of the frontier, which was bombarded and then occupied by South African paratroops. The sources said the camp normally contained between 600 and 1,200 SWAPO recruits, adding that the object of the operation was to discourage SWAPO activities at a crucial point in talks on proposals by the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council for a peaceful settlement of the Namibia question.

The plan put forward by France, the United States, Britain, Canada and Germany was accepted by South Africa last week, but SWAPO has asked for new amendments which South Africa considers unacceptable.

Although a military spokesman here said the operation was spontaneous, reliable sources said the government gave the go-ahead following a recent debate in the United Nations General Assembly which condemned South Africa without taking into account Pretoria's acceptance of the Western plan and without opposition from the five Western Security Council members.

It was hoped here that the attack would weaken SWAPO and show blacks in Namibia that South Africa has not been defeated even if it has agreed to withdraw some of its troops in Namibia under the terms of the Western plan.

In a communique, the commander of the operation, Major-General Jack Dutton, said the attack was successful because six South African soldiers died as a result of the fighting, which was "not comparable with the high number of losses incurred by the terrorists."

He did not, however, put a figure on estimated guerrilla losses. Gen. Dutton denied that his troops attacked the civilian population or a refugee camp, and informed sources here said that Cassinga, which was abandoned when the Portuguese left Angola, had been given by the Angolan authorities to SWAPO for use as a headquarters.

The communique said that a large number of weapons, and particularly light weapons, was destroyed.

Dutton said the operation was aimed at SWAPO following a sharp increase in guerrilla activities, and was not targeted on Angolan or Cuban troops. The general said: "If any of them were hit in the process, it was coincidental. That was not the aim of our operation."

Authorized sources here denied reports from Luanda that French-built Mirage fighter-bombers took part in the raid.

Defense Force Warns Terrorists

LD061126Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The South African Defense Force has sounded a warning that unless Angolan-based SWAPO terrorists stop violating the South-West African border, further action will be taken against them. The warning was contained in a statement issued by defense force headquarters in Pretoria today. The statement did not specify what action would be taken.

A military spokesman disclosed that there had been new violations of South-West Africa's border with Angola yesterday afternoon and last night. Following South Africa's lightning strike against terrorist bases in Angola on Wednesday, he said, it seemed the terrorists were trying to show that they were still there and would continue their attacks. However, none of the latest border violations was serious and consisted simply of firing across the border.

Documents captured during the strikes against SWAPO bases have been shown to newsmen in Pretoria. One of these gave the number of women undergoing terrorist training at the base codenamed Moscow as 354, and the number of children, the victims of mass kidnapings mainly from Ovambo and now being subjected to military training, as 315.

The spokesman said this placed South African soldiers in a difficult position, as they were trained not to take action against women. He revealed that many children found in the camp had asked to be taken home and this had not been possible because of transport problems.

Newsmen who accompanied the strike force which went into action against SWAPO camps in Angola have confirmed all the South Africans have returned to their bases.

Contents of Captured Documents Revealed

PA0618015Y Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 6 May 78 PA

[Text] Pretoria, May 6 (AFP)--The South African army today published a document purporting to prove that the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) killed the chief of the Namibia Turnhalle Democratic Alliance, Chief Clemens Kapuuo.

The document, reportedly seized in Thursday's raid on the Angolan town of Cassinga, described Chief Kapuuo as "the most prominent puppet of imperialism in Namibia," and said his killing on March 27 was a "miracle."

Other documents proved that Cassinga was SWAPO's headquarters and not a refugee town, the South African army said, and that SWAPO planned to send 130 men to train in the Soviet Union.

They also referred to plans to assassinate the chief white politician in Namibia, Dirk Mudge, and expressed satisfaction with the killing in February of "the puppet Shyiagaya," the Ovamboland health minister.

"Our immense achievements thus far and so early in the year cry out for our heartfelt congratulations," the document said in reference to Chief Kapuuo's killing. It was purportedly signed by Dimo Amambo, leader of the Popular Army of Namibian Liberation.

Johannesburg Radio Comment

LD071515Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Seen in retrospect, South Africa's limited military operation in southern Angola, its wiping out of SWAPO terrorists bases in the region, was inevitable. Given the elements involved in the situation--South Africa's determination to lead South-West Africa to a peaceful and democratic independence, SWAPO's intensified terrorist war designed to subvert this objective and the equivocal attitude of the outside world--given these elements, no other outcome was possible.

If the lightning military operation in Angola this week was to be avoided, one of these three elements would have had to change. As regards the first, change was out of the question. South Africa has made it clear time and time again that, open to negotiation and compromise as she is, she is not prepared to compromise on the rights of the people of South-West Africa to a democratic independence settlement. She has pledged to those people and their leaders that there will be no capitulation to the authoritarian Marxist SWAPO movement. SWAPO, like all the other parties, will have to take part in an election in South-West Africa, and to insure that the election will be a fair one South Africa has already agreed to United Nations supervision.

The second element was SWAPO's intensified campaign to subvert by violence a democratic settlement. The intensified campaign began in January after a meeting in Angola among SWAPO's military leaders.

According to documents captured after this, the meeting decided among other things to launch an assassination campaign against the democratic political leaders in South-West Africa.

The SWAPO meeting in January also decided to disrupt political meetings and intensify its campaign of intimidation and abduction of civilians, all under direction of Moscow GHQ, as the documents put it.

SWAPO had no intention of changing its role in the situation. Leader Sam Nujoma declared that his party was not concerned with the self-determination of South-West Africa but with gaining power in the territory. SWAPO clearly had grave doubts about its ability to win an election there, even with the United Nations monitoring the elections. And even after South Africa had accepted the Western plan for South-West Africa, a plan which observers agree leans over backwards to favor SWAPO, the movement still refused to commit itself to an election.

That left the third element in the situation: the attitude of the outside world. That of the Soviet Union and its allies was clear. They have backed SWAPO from the outset and their aim is to establish in South-West Africa a puppet regime similar to the one they have already established in Angola. The attitude of the Western powers is anything but clear. For the past year they have been negotiating with South Africa and SWAPO to reach an independence settlement that could be internationally acceptable. Two months ago they announced a plan and stated that it was final. South Africa has accepted the plan. But SWAPO has continued to stall, and in the United Nations General Assembly this week the Western countries abstained from voting against a resolution which completely disregarded their plan and demanded sanctions against South Africa. South and South-West Africa can be certain about nothing in their behavior except that it will be uncertain, erratic, equivocating and opportunistic. In the circumstances there was no alternative but to go ahead and wipe out the source of the evil threatening South-West Africa.

DURBAN POLICE CAPTURE TERRORISTS

LD031130Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1014 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] "It is essential that all recipients of this item, should they use the story, take the greatest care not to alter the context in any way and no attempts should be made to read into it any facts more than we have given. [signed] Secretary for Information"

Durban--Several terrorists, some heavily armed with Russian AK-47 assault rifles and explosives, have been captured by the Durban security police.

Large quantities of ammunition, arms, explosive devices and some documents were also seized. Much of these were found hidden in the city's suburbs.

The police have also uncovered secret hiding places elsewhere in the province where arms and explosives were hidden.

Col Herman Stadler, head of the Durban security police, said today his men had worked long hours and had made a "breakthrough" in tracking down the terrorists.

For security reasons he declined to disclose how many terrorists had been arrested but said there were "quite a few." He said investigations were continuing.

Following the initial arrests, police went to various parts of the province where they found explosives and places where explosives had been hidden.

Brigadier C.F. Zeitsman, head of the South African security police, said yesterday that arrests by the Durban police followed in the wake of similar arrests along the country's borders and in other centers in recent months.

Last month a prominent south coast businessman, Mr Oscar Xaba, and his family were terrorized when 16 shots from a Russian AK rifle were fired at their home near Unkomaas.

Eleven shots struck Mr Xaba's home but nobody was injured. Mr Xaba is a Magabeni councilor.

It was the first terror attack near Durban in which one of these sophisticated rifles was used.

Then a Chesterville councilor, Mr Alber Mtheku (68), was shot in the arm soon after leaving a church service.

It was after established that he was shot with a Czechoslovakian automatic pistol.

Most of the weapons found appear to be almost brand new. One of the firearms recovered is of Czechoslovakian origin.

Brigadier Zeitsman said that of those captured in recent months scores were trained outside the country while many more were recruits.

Arms captured elsewhere in the country and along the borders include AK-47 rifles, Tokarow pistols and Scorpion machine pistols.

Large quantities of explosives seized originate from communist bloc countries.

Most of the arrests have been made by special police units deployed along the borders with Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique.

New tactics adopted by the police, and with information supplied by local black population groups, have been described by Brigadier Zeitsman as "very successful" in stopping trained terrorists [words indistinct]. He said the situation was well under control.

Brigadier Zeitsman said that more than 2000 people had already been convicted in recent years on various charges relating to terrorism and another 140 were presently on trial in various parts of the country on similar charges.

He said many others were expected to be brought to trial within the near future.

The assistance and cooperation local blacks everywhere were giving the police in their fight against terrorism indicated that they realized that the war was not aimed at whites only.

They were becoming aware that the campaign was against the country as a whole and that its aim was to replace the present regime with a Marxist rule.

Brigadier Zeitsman said that most of the recent victims of terror attacks were blacks.

ZAMBIA

LONDON OBSERVER: KAUNDA MAY INVITE CUBAN TROOPS TO ZAMBIA

LD071052Y London THE OBSERVER in English 7 May 78 p 1 LD

[By Colin Legum and David Martin]

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda is on the point of inviting the Cubans to send a military force to Zambia to assist the Patriotic Front guerrillas fight the Smith regime in Rhodesia.

Cuban leaders are believed to have assured the Zambian leader that they would respond favourably to a formal request for their military involvement.

Kaunda is delaying his final decision until he has made one last effort to obtain satisfactory assurances that Britain and the United States will fulfil their pledge to remove Ian Smith from power.

This is the blunt ultimatum authoritative sources here say will be delivered to Mr Callaghan when President Kaunda begins a three-day visit to London next Saturday, and to President Carter in Washington a few days later.

The Zambian leader has been saying publicly for some time that it might be necessary to bring foreign troops into his country.

Hitherto, the assumption was that he intended to rely on foreign allies in a purely defensive capacity to help protect Zambia's borders against Rhodesian military incursions. According to our sources, it now seems clear that Kaunda is also willing to allow his country to be used as a springboard for Cuban forces actively supporting guerrilla attacks against Rhodesia.

Our sources say that the Zambian leader sees his visits to London and Washington as the last chance to avert such a decision. He is expected to seek categoric assurances from Callaghan and Carter that they plan to remove Smith, and to insist on knowing how and when this will be done.

He is deeply suspicious of the Anglo-American tactics in trying to bridge the gap between the supporters of Rhodesia's "internal settlement" and the Patriotic Front. One of his colleagues in the team of front-line African presidents describes Kaunda as being "terribly angry" with the Western leaders.

Kaunda is expected, however, to assure them that if he does invite Cuban support, it will not be because he has changed his long-standing political friendship with Britain and the US.

His present initiative is being taken independently of his colleagues in the group of front-line states (Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana). If he goes ahead with his plan it is likely to split their ranks.

Only Angola's president, Dr Agostinho Neto--who relies heavily on Soviet and Cuban support--is likely to support him.

His move is also bound to upset one component of the Patriotic Front--Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union. ZANU officials make it very plain that they are deeply opposed to any foreign military intervention.

Tanzania's president, Julius Nyerere, chairman of the front-line group, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique recognise that Kaunda's move would dangerously internationalise the conflict in southern Africa. Yet they do not so far appear to have done anything to dissuade Kaunda from his plan.

Both Nyerere and Machel remain firm in their view that wars of national liberation must be fought on the ground by the nationals of the countries themselves.

Kaunda, on the other hand, appears to take the line that the military conflict in Rhodesia is already internationalised in that Rhodesia's forces rely largely on arms from South Africa and on the help from the considerable contingent of Western mercenaries.

Robert Mugabe's ZANU forces (who still rely for their military training on the Chinese) suspect that the involvement of Cubans would mainly strengthen the forces of Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU guerrilla force, whose bases are in Zambia.

It would be easy to dismiss Kaunda's threatened decision as a piece of heavy bluff aimed at galvanising Britain and the US to act more resolutely in support of the Patriotic Front and to renounce the "internal settlement" unequivocally. But given the acute strains upon him, economically and politically, it is probably unwise to treat his threat lightly.

Zambia's economy is in desperate straits, largely as a result of the strains of the closed border with Rhodesia. Kaunda faces a presidential election which has been made more difficult for him by the economic hardships imposed on Zambians. He desperately needs to see some light at the end of the tunnel after 12 years of confrontation.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN RAID IN ANGOLA

PA061328Y Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 6 May 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, May 6 (AFP)--Zambia has accused South Africa following her attack this week in Angola of "only paying a lip-service" to the Western plan for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. Speaking on arrival here today from Saudi Arabia, Zambia's foreign minister, Siteke Mwale, said, "Zambia is really disappointed by South Africa's continued attacks on independent African states." He said, "The attack on Angola this week shows clearly that the South African government is only paying a lip-service to the efforts being made by Western governments to solve the independence crisis in Namibia."

The minister said, "We would like to condemn in strongest terms the attack on Angola by South African troops. This attack on our sister country is very uncalled for and shows how the regimes in southern Africa were violating territorial sovereignty of independent African states in the region."

The Zambian minister also urged the United Nations, Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and international community to "condemn South Africa's barbaric actions which were being used against African states." He said Zambia commended the efforts of the [word indistinct] Western governments aimed at finding an international acceptable solution to the Namibian question.

Dr Mwale also pledged his country's continued support to the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), adding that "Zambia supports SWAPO's stand on the Western proposals and Walvis Bay."

The minister also announced that Saudi Arabia and Venezuela will soon establish their foreign mission offices in Zambia.

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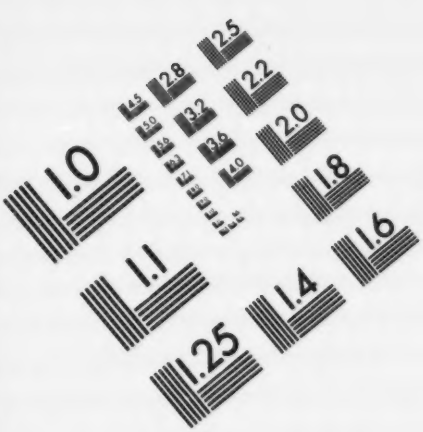

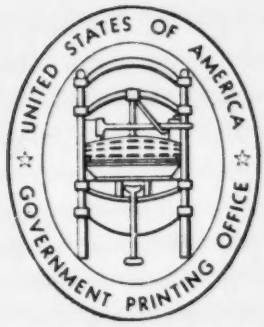

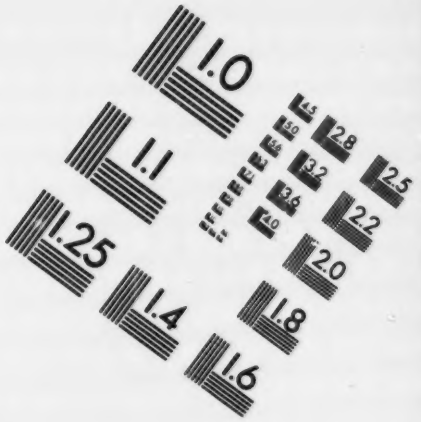

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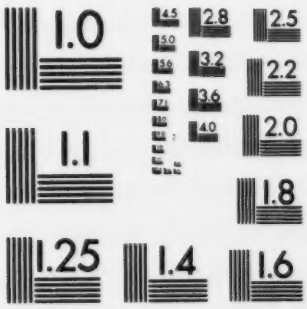

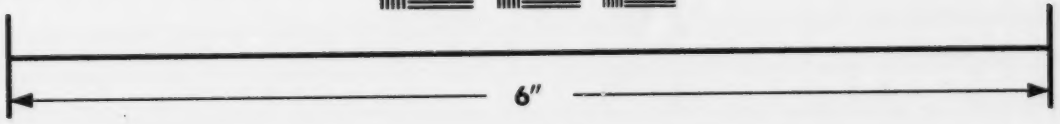

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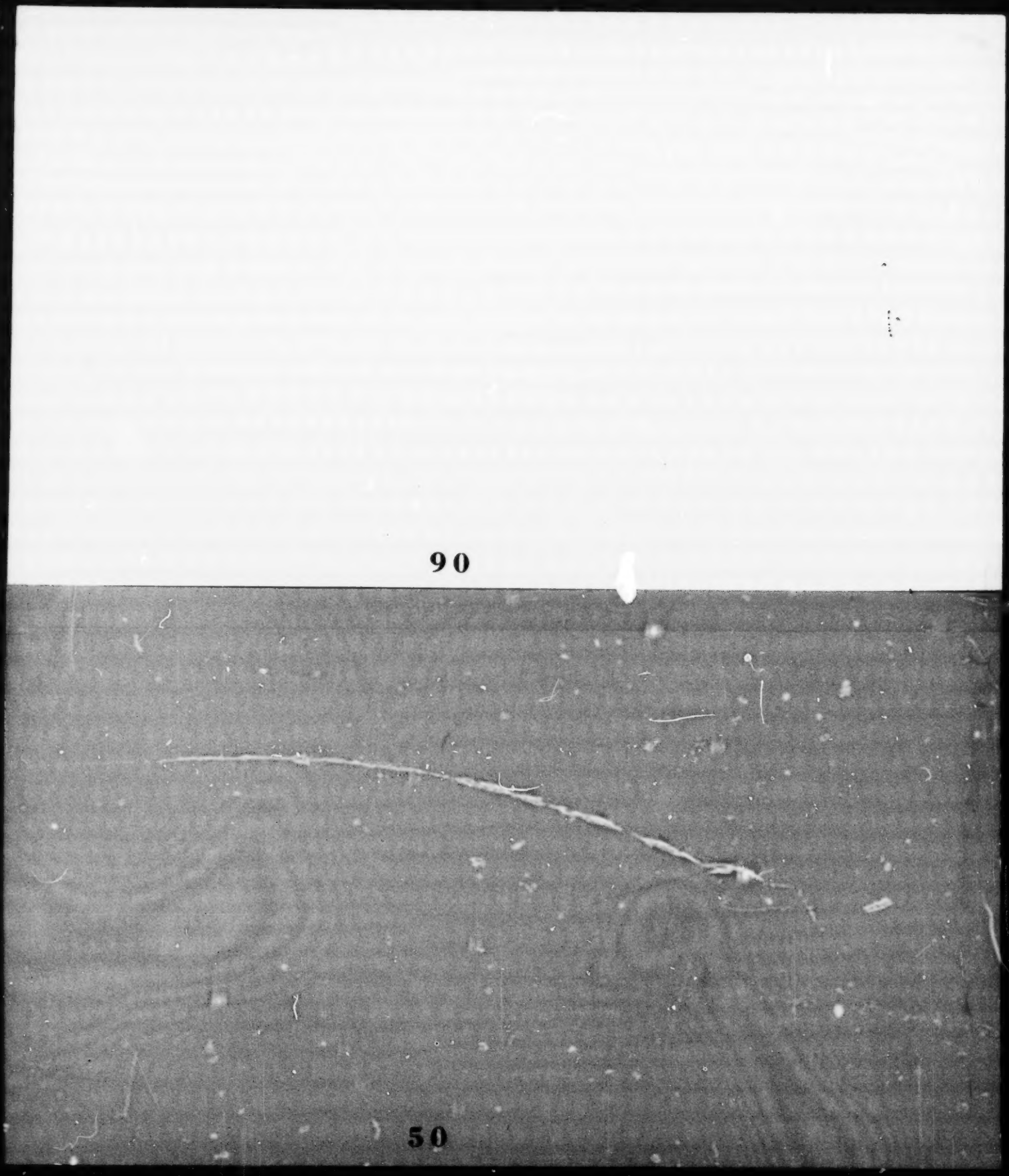
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